

THE  
HEALTH OF  
WORSBROUGH

1968





WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (YORKS.)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1968



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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1968

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor F. Hollings J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee:

Councillor R. Atkinson B.E.M., J.P

Committee:

Councillors C. W. Bolland, A. O. Elmhirst, J. H. Gaunt,  
F. Hague, F. Hollings, Mrs. A. Mallison J.P., B. Milner,  
F. Scothorn, L. Shepherd, W. Smith J.P, C. Sutton J.P.

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post Vacant.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. DOVE, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

G. W. AMES, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,  
M.R.I.P.H.H.,  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.  
Diploma for Smoke Inspectors - R.S.H.





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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,  
33 Queen's Road,  
BARNSELEY.

July, 1969.

ANNUAL REPORT  
for the year ending 31st December, 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the  
WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Mallison and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Considering the Division as a whole, it can be truly said that the year 1968 was characterised by quite considerable changes in the field of public health. Perhaps the easiest way for me to indicate the main changes which occurred would be to tabulate them in chronological order, and reserve comment for the appropriate sections of either the District or Divisional reports.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scheme</u>
1st January, 1968.	Computerisation of vaccination and immunisation procedures.
7th January, 1968.	Opening of Special Care Unit for severely handicapped children at Wombwell.
February, 1968.	Selective medical inspection in Senior Schools.
February, 1968.	Conversion of existing cervical cytology clinic to a "screening" clinic for women.
March, 1968.	Computerisation of routine hearing tests in all infants.



May, 1968.	Measles vaccination commenced.
September, 1968.	Attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to General Practitioners.
September, 1968.	Opening of Child Welfare Clinic for Staincross and Mapplewell including surgery accommodation for a general practitioner.

The population of the district according to the Registrar General's estimate showed a very slight rise during the year, the excess of births over deaths was 66 compared with 114 in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for the district fell to a rate which was well below the National rate and the number of births recorded for the district, including inward transfers, was the lowest in the past eight years.

On the other hand, the adjusted death rate was higher than the comparable National figure. The main causes of death in 1968 were heart and circulatory disease, respiratory disease and cancer.

The other vital statistics for Worsbrough were very satisfactory due to the fact that the district experienced only 2 stillbirths and 2 infant deaths under one year of age during the year. The infant mortality rate and the peri-natal mortality rates were, therefore, well below the Administrative County and National rates. It is worth noting that excellent use is made of the child welfare clinics in the district. Once again, there were no deaths attributable to maternal causes in the district.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was higher than last year and this was due to an increase of notified Measles, mainly in the third quarter of the year. The immunisation programme against Measles, introduced in May when vaccine became available from the Department of Health, was possibly too late to effectively immunise the susceptible children in the district.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their keen interest and strong support during the year. I have always received excellent co-operation from your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Dove, and from Mr. G. W. Ames and your Clerk.



Finally, I would like to place on record my thanks to the Divisional Chief Clerk, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in preparing this report and for their hard work and loyal support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY,

Medical Officer of Health.





## URBAN DISTRICT OF WORSBROUGH

### SECTION I

#### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	.. .. .	3,420 acres
Population (Census 1961)	.. .. .	14,950
Registrar General's estimate of population 1968	.. .. .	16,400
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st December, 1968	..	5,159
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1968	..	£393,903
Nett product of a Penny Rate	..	£1,595 14s. 10d.

The coal industry is the largest employer of male labour in the district. In addition, a chemical works for the manufacture of gas, hard coke and chemical by-products operates in the district. The textile industry is the chief source of female labour in the district, worsted weaving and burling and mending are carried out at a small factory. There is also a factory concerned with the manufacture of lead storage batteries.

The principal employers of female labour, Messrs. N. Corah (St. Margaret) Ltd., are engaged in the manufacture of knitwear. In addition, a small factory engaged in the manufacture of and the wrapping of towels provides a small contribution to the industrial life of the district.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

##### Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1968 was 16,400, as compared with 16,390 at mid 1967. The excess of births over deaths or the natural increase of population was 66, compared with 114 in the previous year.



## Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	114	113	227
Illegitimate	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>
TOTALS	123	120	243
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

The number of live births registered was 65 less than in 1967. The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the year, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 17.5 in 1967, and with 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Illegitimate births represented 6.6% as compared with 3.9% in the previous year.

## Stillbirths

2 stillbirths occurred in Worsbrough during the year, 4 less than in the previous year. This represents a stillbirth rate of 8.2 per 1,000 total births as compared with 19.1 in 1967, and with 14.3 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

## Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 12.5 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 13.8 last year. There were 177 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, 17 less than in the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were; heart and circulatory disease, respiratory diseases and cancer.

Statistics relating to death rates and the causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

## Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

There were 2 infant deaths during the year, compared with 14 in the previous year. Both deaths occurred in the neo-natal period.

The total infant mortality rate for 1968 was 8.2 per 1,000 compared with 45.5 per 1,000 for the previous year and with 18.3 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year.

The peri-natal mortality rate for your district takes into account the stillbirth figures and those deaths occurring in the first week of life, and in 1968 this figure was 16.3, compared with 44.6 in the previous year and with 25.0 for the Administrative County. The comparable figure for England and Wales for the year was 24.7.

I give below the record for your district in respect of peri-natal mortality for the past ten years.

Year	Live Births	Still-Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Mortality
1959	265	3	3	18.7
1960	241	2	1	12.3
1961	254	7	2	34.5
1962	274	7	3	35.6
1963	260	2	4	22.0
1964	271	7	4	39.6
1965	314	5	4	28.2
1966	290	5	5	33.9
1967	308	6	8	44.6
1968	245	2	2	16.3



### Infant Mortality

The analysis of the deaths of infants under one year of age in your district is given below:

Birth Weight	Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Place of Death
1 lb. 11 ozs.	M	6 hours	Cerebral haemorrhage. Atelectasis Prematurity	St. Helen Hospital Barnsley.
5 lbs. 9 ozs.	M	2 days	Cardio- respiratory failure. Respiratory distress syndrome. Prematurity.	Jessop Hospital Sheffield.

### Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that no deaths occurred from this cause during the year.

### CAUSE OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Tuberculosis including late effects	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1



Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M	F
Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm- lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	7	-
Malignant Neoplasm- breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm- uterus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	6	4
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	14	12	27	10
Other forms of heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	5

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M	F
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	23	15	23
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	3	9
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	7	16	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Other diseases genito- urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Diseases of musculo- skeletal system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-



	WORSBROUGH Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provi- sional figures)
Respiratory disease	1.83	1.74	1.66	not avail- able
Maternal Mortality	-	0.09	0.09	0.24
Infant Mortality	8.2	19.7	18.5	18.3
Stillbirths	8.2	14.4	14.3	14.3
Peri-natal Mortality rate      ..      ..      ..	16.3	25.8	25.0	24.7





## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. The Chief Public Health Inspector and one Additional Inspector are employed by the Council.

#### General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Board are given below:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.  
(Geriatric.)

#### Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for this service.

#### Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
3. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

#### Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Barnsley.



Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).
Wednesday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).
Friday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

### Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Worsbrough patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,  
Queens Road, BARNSELEY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

### Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Clinic, Oakdale, Worsbrough Bridge, on Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings, and they are also held at Birdwell on Tuesday afternoons and on Thursday afternoons at Blacker Hill. A doctor is in attendance at all clinics.

General Practitioner Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly at the Worsbrough Clinic in Oakdale. The domiciliary midwives attend these clinics and see cases in conjunction with the practitioner.

Relaxation classes continued to be held during the year. Education and advice to expectant mothers formed an important part of the curriculum of health education.

### Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.



### Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.





### SECTION III

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

275 cases of infectious diseases occurred during 1968, compared with 108 in the previous year.

#### Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1968

	<u>Total cases</u> <u>notified</u>
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	12
Pneumonia .. .. .	2
Measles (excluding German Measles) ..	255
Whooping Cough .. .. .	2
Food Poisoning .. .. .	1
Infectious Jaundice .. .. .	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	<u>1</u>
TOTAL .. .. .	275

Notifications received in respect of the notifiable infectious diseases were considerably more than in the previous year, this being principally due to the increase in the number of cases of Measles in the district. In fact, 255 cases were notified compared with 62 cases in the previous year.

#### Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year.

#### Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 2 cases of Whooping Cough, compared with 27 in the previous year.

#### Infectious Jaundice

This disease became notifiable in 1968 and during the year two notifications of the disease were reported.

#### Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year.

## Tuberculosis

One new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified during the year. 3 deaths from the disease were reported during the year. The notified case was a male, aged 28 years.

Thorough follow-up and examination of contacts was performed to eliminate any possible spread of infection. Free vaccination of all susceptible children entering the High School with B.C.G. vaccine is offered during the Spring of each year and I would ask all parents to take advantage of the scheme whereby the children are given good protection against this serious disease. Information showing the record of cases and the mortality from Tuberculosis is given in the following table.

### TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1968

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1968 .. .. .	38	22	2	5
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	-	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register .. .. .	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification .. .. .	1	-	1	-
No. removed to other districts	3	1	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register .. ..	3	1	-	1



	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. died from Tuberculosis ..	1	-	1	1
No. died from other causes	2	-	-	-
TOTALS AT END OF 1968 .. ..	31	20	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1968

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1





SECTION IV  
ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT  
for the year 1968

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Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I beg to present this my twenty fifth contribution to the annual reports on the health of Worsbrough.

A quarter of a century in the life and progress of a township, during which I should have made some contribution to the environment and health of its inhabitants; I hope and believe that I have.

The year under review does not show any marked progress in those matters which are patently visible, such as unfit houses and cleaning up the atmosphere. The former because our problem was dealt with in record time and, as a result, we have no problem. The latter because the Council, so far, has not seen its way clear to establishing smoke control areas.

The following report then deals with the ordinary day to day work of my department.

Last year I recorded that Councillor Atkinson, for the first time since I took up my appointment in 1944, was not the Chairman of the Public Health Committee. This year I can report that he returned to occupy that chair and I should like to express my thanks to him and also to the whole Council for their co-operation and support.

My thanks also to Dr. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health for the splendid spirit of co-operation and understanding that we have enjoyed during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LYNDON DOVE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## WATER SUPPLY

The town's water supply is provided by the Barnsley Corporation under the terms of the Barnsley Water Order 1961. The Council has one representative on the Committee.

The supply has been wholesome and plentiful during the year.

There are no houses in the district without a piped supply.

The following is a typical result of a chemical analysis of the water.

### Physical Characteristics

Colour. (Hazen Units)	5
Turbidity	Nil

### Chemical Examination

### Parts per million

Free CO <sub>2</sub>	Nil
Total hardness	51 CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Temporary hardness	18 CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Permanent hardness	33 CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Total residual chlorine	0.04
Free residual chlorine	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	0.103
pH value	6.9

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were no conversions to water closets during the year.

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences in the district is shown below. It will be noted that a re-appraisal of these figures has been made which accounts for the apparent discrepancy between these and those for last year.

Water closets	5,299
Waste water closets	10
Chemical closets	2
Privies (due to lack of sewer)	11



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

Public cleansing is usually accepted as the services of street sweeping, road gully emptying, and maintenance of public conveniences and, of course, house refuse collection and disposal.

All but the last of these are the responsibility of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor and I must say that I don't envy him his lot, bearing in mind the material he has at his disposal to deal with the work.

I am more fortunate with the last named service, the one for which I am responsible, inasmuch as I do have the means to do a decent job. Given good facilities however, one must always have the co-operation of the men, a good foreman and a satisfactory organisation. For years and years now I have received excellent co-operation from the men, all of whom have changed over those years but there has always been a strong nucleus of the old brigade left which has ensured that the spirit prevailed. I am also blessed in having an excellent foreman.

The organisation must be satisfactory because I believe we give as good a service as any and it is possible to know not only the day your dustbin will be emptied but the minute!

We still have two collection vehicles, one a 14 cu. yd. S. & D. fore and aft tipper (January 1963) and the other a Karrier Gamecock 18 cu. yd dual tipper (March 1968) and these cope quite comfortably with the refuse yield of the district.

Some two years ago I had on trial at specially selected houses in various parts of the district a number of polyethylene plastic bins. The houses were selected for their high yield of refuse, and we found that the bins were a great success, and the men much prefer them to galvanised. When one remembers that a galvanised bin weighs 28 lbs against the 7 lb of a plastic bin and that they are lifting and emptying over 5,500 a week the reason for their preference is easily understood. It became our policy to recommend and supply these bins wherever we felt sure that they would be properly used and by the end of the year plastic bins represented 2% of the total number in the district a figure which is growing all the time.



In February, the aged persons' flats at Elm Court began to be occupied. This is an ambitious and highly commendable scheme and one in which the Council are justifiably proud. My main interest in them was that some of the flats are built in two storeys, the higher flats facing onto a long balcony. Refuse storage and collection was a bit complicated as it meant that if dustbins were used they had to be wheeled up and down stairs to the ground floor, and so it was decided to use the paper sack system. There are only 36 sacks in use, but it is a small beginning to what I visualise will one day be our standard method of refuse storage.

The number of men engaged on the work is still the same, viz, a working foreman, two drivers and eight ashbinmen, a total of eleven men manning, as I have said earlier, two vehicles.

I have referred in previous years to our bin bonus scheme which also embraces a daily task scheme. This gives the men two incentives, a cash bonus and the facility to go home when their set task for the day is completed. The scheme has been an unqualified success from the day of its introduction.

#### HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

As stated last year, all our former tips became unavailable and we reverted to land at Swaithe which we have used occasionally for well over twenty five years to my knowledge. This tip, has a life of at least another twenty five years, and the end result will have been to have changed the site of old brick kilns which have a scanty covering of earth and some very poor grazing, into decent agricultural land. Our main difficulty here is that there is little or no top soil which we can remove and use as covering and so we are almost totally dependent on suitable material arriving at the tip.

The year under review has been singularly free from tip fires, three small ones being all that we have had, and these were quickly dealt with by the Fire Service.

In June, the persons responsible for refuse collection and disposal (in each case the Public Health Inspectors in the seven areas comprising Division 25) plus Barnsley Corporation's Cleansing Superintendent (Mr. B. Heath) held an informal, in fact unofficial,



meeting to discuss the question of the future disposal of refuse in those areas, and to find out each other's difficulties and see if we could be of assistance to each other.

The meeting proved to be interesting and profitable to all of the officers concerned, so much so that it was agreed to return to our various authorities and ask them to give the idea their official recognition, and also permission to hold further meetings to fully consider the whole question of refuse disposal from tipping to incineration.

All but one of these authorities seemed to welcome the idea and the general feeling seems to be that a joint scheme of some mechanical form of disposal will be the long term result of the deliberations of this Joint Refuse Disposal Committee.

Since the inaugural meeting Hoyland U.D.C. have attended our meetings also.

#### CARAVANS

There are no sites in the area which are licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

#### CLEAN AIR

The Council have still made no Smoke Control Areas wherewith to control the emission of domestic smoke, nor does there appear to be much likelihood of their so doing, at least until more is known of the National Coal Board's own closed stove which is being designed to burn bituminous coal.

Four applications for "prior approval" were received during the year in regard to industrial installations.

The first was from the National Coal Board in respect of two new boiler installations at the Rockingham Colliery pit head baths. Both the plant and the proposed chimney height complied with requirements and approval was given.

The second application was for the installation of a sectional boiler with underfeed stoker for the heating of the new Ward Green Infants' School and was approved.



The third was for the installation of an oil fired installation in the enlarged factory of a small textile processing firm. The Council were very unhappy about this, as the proposal was to do away with an existing solid fuel boiler and install a larger oil fired one. Although we had no legal standing to object to this, I was instructed to try and persuade the firm to continue burning solid fuel. This I did, pointing out that we were standing on the South Yorkshire coalfield and that coal was the principal livelihood of the inhabitants, but the firm could not see their way clear to do this for reasons which they gave, and in went oil!

The last application was for a new boiler installation at the factory of Messrs. N. Corah (St. Margaret) Ltd. at Worsbrough Bridge. Extensive additions were taking place and the existing boilers were not going to be adequate to cope with the additional heat requirement. A few years ago, when this firm first came into the district, the Council eventually persuaded them to install coal-fired boilers instead of oil but this time the replacements were two oil-fired boilers. One can understand the firm's point of view that where delicate coloured fabrics are being used, coal storage and firing is not as suitable as some of the other fuels.

I was very pleased to again have been successful in the election of members to the executive committee of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council.

### Bus Burning

The reconditioned diesel engine business at Blacker Hill continues to flourish with the resultant burning of the "hulks" which are left after the engines and other recoverable scrap metals have been removed from old buses.

We are constantly on the track of the persons dismantling these buses, to try and prevent any nuisance arising from the final burning of the wooden skeletons.

Three complaints were received during the year, and on one occasion I actually visited the site at midnight when I found bus bodies were burning merrily away with no one in attendance.



We were hoping that the new Clean Air Act would come into force as it provides for the almost complete prohibition of the burning of waste material in the open air for business purposes but this positive piece of legislation was denied us during the year under review. Once this does become law, we shall not have to prove a nuisance, which in case only rates a fine of £5 per day, against a fine of up to £100 proposed in the new Act.

#### COLLIERY SPOILBANK

There is only one colliery spoilbank within the area, that in connection with the Barrow Colliery and I am pleased to say that this has been kept under the same excellent control that it has been for many years now.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Complaints were received from several residents in the Elm House Estate of a high-pitched whine which was arising at N. Corah's (St. Margaret) factory and causing a nuisance.

A visit shewed that the firm had installed a new large rotary steam press. This was being used for the 'finishing' of knitwear articles and the noise was caused by the vacuum withdrawal of steam through an exhaust on the roof of the building between the pressing of each garment. The exhaust should have been provided with a silencer but due to non delivery of this fitting and the urgency of the firm's need of the installed press the nuisance was being caused. The silencer was delivered and fitted within twenty four hours of my interview with the manager and a further visit to the Elm House Estate shewed everyone to be satisfied and no further nuisance was caused during the year.

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

At the end of the year there were 63 premises registered, the same number as last year. Although the number had remained constant there had been some changes in the premises themselves constituting five additions and five subtractions from the register.

The additions were one office, two retail shops, one warehouse and one catering premise and the subtractions were four retail shops and one catering premise.

429 visits were made during 1968 to registered premises for the purpose of carrying out a 'general inspection'.

No infringements of the Act were discovered and consequently it was not necessary to serve any notices, informal or otherwise.

One accident was reported to us during the year, in which an 18 year old girl slipped and fell down the cellar stairs in a retail shop, hurting her back. The stairs were fitted with the required handrail but the girl admitted that she had not used this.

Table A

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Office	1	12	12
Retail Shops	2	34	38
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	14	15
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	63	68

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 429.



### Table C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	35
Retail shops	99
Wholesale departments, warehouses	18
Catering establishments open to the public	51
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	206
Total Males	75
Total Females	131

### ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS

One house was sprayed for bed bugs during the year, the insecticide used being pybuthrin/EDT.

### OTHER PESTS

Thirty three other complaints were received and either advice or assistance given for dealing with them.

The details are as below:-

Cockroaches	10
Silverfish	12
Wasps nests	2
Bees nest	1
Flies	1
Ants	2
Worms	1
Millipedes	1
Spider Mite	3
Total	33

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT 1964

There were nine persons registered as scrap metal dealers at the year end, as compared with two last year.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk

The main retail dealers of milk in the area are the Barnsley British Co-operative Society and Express Dairies Ltd.,

There are only two producers of farm bottled 'Untreated' milk in the district. One of these has a large closed herd and after bottling the milk on the farm sells it direct to the dairy. The other producer has a small flying herd, cartons his milk and retails it himself.

Regular sampling was carried out during the year and 28 milks were sent into the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. This figure is much lower than last year's but the reason for this is that I then took a large number of 'appeal-to-cow' samples in connection with Brucella positive samples, whereas this year we did not have any Brucella milks which meant, in turn, that no heat treatment notices were served either.

### Ice Cream

There are 50 premises registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the sale of ice cream. All these are for a pre-wrapped product.

Regular sampling has again been carried out but, as I said last year, the number of samples taken is not large these days because production of ice cream is mainly in the hands of the large national firms who keep a strict control on their own product, plus the fact that surrounding local authorities are also taking regular samples. My main concern really is to see that the local shopkeeper is storing and handling his ice cream properly.

As last year, twenty one samples of four manufacturers' ice cream were taken and again, all were placed by the Public Health Laboratory in grade one of the Ministry of Health's provisional grading table.



## Meat

There are no slaughterhouses in the district, the Council having closed them by resolution under Section 4 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1954.

Facilities are available at the Barnsley Abattoir where most of our meat is killed.

## Food Hygiene

Regular inspection of the food shops in the area is carried out and the standard on the whole is good.

Two notices were served during the year requiring the redecoration of walls and ceiling to food premises.

I am delighted to record that the old school canteen at Ward Green has at last been closed. This afforded me some relief, because although it was inspected regularly, once weekly, as all the school canteens in the district are, the premises were really bad and there always seemed the chance that something could go wrong and when it is realised that over 1,000 meals a day were being prepared there, the result could have been, to say the least, rather embarrassing for a few people.

## Food Complaint

Only one complaint was received during the year regarding the quality or condition of foodstuffs.

This was from a householder regarding a chocolate swiss roll which she had bought from a local store and complained that it was slightly affected with mould. I had to say that I could see no evidence of mould myself, nor could anyone in the office. However I spoke to the General Grocery Manager of the firm concerned and he withdrew the whole of the stock from the shop in question. He then found from the coding on the pack, which was a well-known proprietary make, that it had been packed three weeks earlier. Mould, or no mould, it was old stock in cream cake parlance and was a further example of someone failing to rotate his stock. No action was taken in the matter by the Council.

## Condemned Food

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for various reasons.

1 x 6 lb 12 oz tin of pineapple pieces.  
98 packets of assorted frozen food.  
1 x 2 lb 7 oz jar of gooseberries.  
1 x 4 lb tin of pork luncheon meat.  
1 x 11 lb tin of cooked ham.  
2 x 11 lb tins of cooked ham.  
85 packets of assorted frozen food.  
1 x 6 lb 8 oz tin of pear halves.  
1 x 30 oz tin of tomato puree.  
134 packets of assorted frozen food.  
2 x 4 lb 15 oz bottles of bilberries.  
1 x 2 lb 3 oz tin of peeled tomatoes.  
221 packets of assorted frozen food  
and ice cream.  
28 lbs of seedless raisings.  
1 x 6 lb 12 oz tin of pineapple pieces.  
351 packets of assorted frozen foods.

## HOUSING

### New Houses

40 houses, or rather units of accommodation, were built by the Council's direct labour organisation during the year.

This figure was mainly made up by the completion of the communal centre on the Elm House Estate and to which I made reference last year. It comprises 35 flats, a warden's flat, communal rooms, laundry and even the footpaths which have a gradient are electrically heated to prevent snow and ice remaining on them to the danger of the occupants. The whole thing was architecturally designed and there is no doubt at all that it is a credit to the Council.

The number of dwellings completed in the preceding five years were as follows:-

1963	-	29 dwellings.
1964	-	38 dwellings.
1965	-	35 dwellings.
1966	-	28 dwellings.
1967	-	10 dwellings.



In addition to those built by the Council, a further 29 private dwellings were completed.

### Council house lettings

The Council continue to let the ordinary houses according to date order of application.

Bed sitter flats and one bedroom bungalows are dealt with differently, being let by the Housing Committee itself. These smaller dwellings are mainly used to rehouse tenants of our larger houses, and in this way release them for occupation by young lodger families on our housing list. This also means that by only building these smaller dwellings we are able to keep our rents down to a figure which is one of the lowest in the whole country.

Each year every lodger applicant is written and asked if he wishes his application for a council house to remain on the list. This means we have an accurate picture of our housing need and it weeds out those families who no longer need a house for various reasons.

The number of 'live' applications this October (when the check is made) had dropped to 119 the lowest figure we have had since this scheme came into operation in 1956.

The numbers for the preceding five years were as follows:-

1963	-	160 applicants.
1964	-	164 applicants.
1965	-	167 applicants.
1966	-	170 applicants.
1967	-	159 applicants.

The average waiting time for lodger families has further decreased to just under two years, which is a very satisfactory state of affairs when considered alongside the plight of housing applicants in some of our large cities.

### Unfit houses

There were no clearance areas declared during the year for the simple reason we had no areas coming into this category.

We have the occasional unfit house to be dealt with and under this heading we closed Wigfield Farm and 12 Chapel Street as individual unfits.

The Council also rehoused the tenants of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 11 Blacker Lane in accordance with the agreement made with the National Coal Board. Reference was made to this row of colliery houses last year and no further remarks are necessary as to their condition and especially their surroundings.

#### Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair were received during the year.

#### Improvement Grants

Forty-eight applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year.

The number of applications received during the past five years are as follows:-

1963	-	49
1964	-	41
1965	-	52
1966	-	61
1967	-	39

#### House loans

Twenty seven advances were made by the Council during the year to persons wishing to buy or build their own houses.

### FACTORIES

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

#### Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.



Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	12	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	19	95	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	107	-	-

2. There were no defects found.

Part VII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are no out-workers registered under the above Act.





## SECTION V

### DIVISIONAL STAFF

#### Divisional Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Senior Departmental Medical Officer:

Post vacant since August, 1966.

#### Departmental Medical Officer:

A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

#### Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball.

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell.

Dr. J. D. Byrne.

Dr. M. S. Scott.

Dr. D. J. Fairclough.

Dr. M. E. Tapissier.

Dr. H. W. Gothard.

Dr. L. Taylor.

Dr. K. Mathers.

#### Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss. M. E. Pilling.

#### Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson.

Mrs. E. A. M. Thompson.

Mrs. A. M. Harston.

Mrs. C. Totty.

Mrs. M. Jones.

Mrs. M. Tullie.

Miss. M. E. Lee.

Miss. D. Westerman.

Mrs. D. M. Parry.

Mrs. A. M. Widdison.

Mrs. K. Rowe.

#### Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Mrs. E. Beever (retired June).

#### Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen.

Mrs. P. A. Hewitt.

Miss. E. Durkin.

Mrs. D. Hodgson.

Mrs. J. C. Greensmith.

Mrs. S. A. Potts.

#### Midwives:

Mrs. B. Burns.

Mrs. I. L. Jones.

Mrs. B. Burtoft.

Miss. M. T. Rochford.

Mrs. C. M. Dempsey.

Miss. A. C. Senior.

(res. May)

Mrs. E. A. Staley.

Mrs. J. Dodds.

Mrs. M. Walters.

Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. M. Wroe.

Miss. J. Hampton.

(ret. April).

Mrs. B. Horsfield.

#### Home Nurses:

Mrs. V. Beech.

Mrs. M. Jarvis.

(res. March).

Mrs. M. McConnell.

Mrs. M. Bexon.  
Mrs. H. Biegalski.  
Mrs. E. Brooks.  
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright.  
Miss. B. Chapman.  
Miss. N. C. Crofton.  
Mrs. E. Cross.  
Mrs. P. E. Hall.  
Mrs. R. Hamshaw.

Mrs. H. Padgett.  
(ret. Oct.)  
Mrs. B. Parker.  
Mrs. J. B. Seales.  
(app. Aug.)  
Mrs. B. Walker.  
(app. Oct.)  
Mrs. C. M. Wilson.  
(res. July)

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage.

Mr. T. Johnson.

Speech Therapist:

Post vacant.

Senior Clerk:

Mr. L. S. Wrigg.



## DIVISIONAL REPORT

### Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shewn for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1968 was 80,190, compared with 79,750 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 555 in 1968, compared with 628 in the previous year.

### Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1968 was 1,422, compared with 1,475 in 1967. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000, compared with 18.5 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 83 in 1968. This represents 5.8% of the total births, compared with 4.9% in 1967, and 5.3% in 1966.

### Stillbirths

There were 22 stillbirths during the year, compared with 24 during 1967. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.2, compared with 16.0 in 1967 and with 14.3 for England and Wales.

### Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 867, which was 20 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.8, as compared with 10.6 in 1967.

### Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.09 for the administrative County and with 0.24 for England and Wales.

# VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1968	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri- natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,210	19.0	15.2	-	16.0	5.3
DARFIELD	2,018	7,170	20.7	11.3	24.2	6.2	24.2
DARTON	4,718	15,270	16.0	12.2	23.7	-	23.7
DODWORTH	1,857	4,390	16.8	15.6	25.3	13.0	38.0
ROYSTON	1,452	8,610	16.0	13.3	32.1	13.2	38.5
WOMBWELL	3,050	19,140	18.9	15.1	8.4	22.5	25.1
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,400	13.8	12.5	8.2	8.2	16.3
DIVISION 25	19,061	80,190	17.7 (crude)	10.8 (crude)	15.2	12.0	22.9
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,774,270	17.8	11.6	14.3	18.5	25.0
ENGLAND AND WALES		not available	16.9	11.9	14.3	18.3	24.7



TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	TOTAL
Prematurity	9	-	-	-	*9	-	-	-	-	9
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Congenital defects	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia and Acute Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Meningitis (bacterial)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	11	-	-	1	12	2	3	-	-	17

\* 7 of these were non-viable due to extreme prematurity.



## Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 17 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 12 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 28 and 22 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 12.0, compared with 19.0 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 11 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life 7 of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than 9 deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 17 babies who died under one year of age 12 were born in hospital and 5 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 22.9, compared with 25.0 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 24.7. It is pleasing to record a peri-natal death rate for the year which is less than the comparable value for the administrative County and for England and Wales.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil for the Division.

## Smallpox Vaccination

Some 574 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, including 23 re-vaccinations, which represents a decrease of 10 compared with 1967. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

## Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Pre-school children. On 1st January, 1968, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of immunisation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Keighley Divisions.



The effect of the scheme has been to centralise records of immunisation procedures from the whole County area, and, therefore, records of immunisation performed in the Division are now recorded on magnetic tape at Wakefield. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was usual in the past. The scheme has on the whole worked quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Evidence shows that the introduction of computer scheme of this nature is likely to increase the overall immunisation rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunisation are made automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area where consent for immunisation has been given by the parent of the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinic or family doctor.

#### Measles Immunisation

In May of 1968 live Measles vaccine for the protection of susceptible children became available and a scheme for the protection of these children was inaugurated. Susceptible school children and children from four to five years of age were dealt with initially and later on in the year immunisation was offered to younger susceptible children and babies from fourteen months onwards.

#### Measles Immunisation 1968

	Year of Birth						
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	1952-60	TOTAL
Number Immunised	-	202	219	180	740	12	1,353

#### Tetanus Immunisation

Schoolchildren - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1968. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1968 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against tetanus in infancy.



### Tetanus Immunisation

	Primary	Booster
No. immunised during 1968	1,320	1,623
No. immunised during 1967	1,615	1,091

### Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,462 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 130 more than were vaccinated during 1967. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 38,152 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 12,390 have received a fourth dose.

### Poliomyelitis Immunisation

	1968	1967	Year of Birth			OTHERS under 16 yrs.	TOTAL
			1966	1965	1961-64		
Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)	374	842	80	36	113	17	1,462
Booster (4th doses) all age groups eligible							1,549

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection increased by about one third during the year to a total of 2,836. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending junior schools in the Division and later on the scheme was introduced into the senior schools in place of the customary leaver's inspection. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor.



Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working well and helps to save doctors' time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Despite repeated efforts to try and recruit experienced doctors into the service no appointment of Senior Departmental Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future seems gloomy. Much of the routine work was entrusted to sessionally employed medical practitioners.

#### SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Treatment	Observation
Eye . . . . .	92	165
Ear, Nose and Throat	26	102
Heart . . . . .	3	12
Lungs . . . . .	10	31
Orthopaedic . . . . .	37	38
OTHER . . . . .	85	281

#### SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	107	2	63	16
Darfield	80	1	14	4

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Darton	156	1	94	35
Dodworth	47	9	13	8
Royston	92	-	8	19
Wombwell	209	4	3	8
Worsbrough	191	8	54	31
Other areas	38	3	30	85
TOTAL	920	28	279	206

### B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1968. A total of 938 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown below.

### B.C.G. VACCINATION 1968

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number vaccinated
Cudworth	128	8	6.2	117	113
Darfield	101	5	4.9	82	79
Darton	167	11	6.5	154	150



District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated
Dodworth	48	2	4.1	46	46
Royston	177	9	5.0	166	161
Wombwell	177	8	4.5	161	148
Worsbrough	185	10	5.4	173	159
Barnsley Girls' High School	106	6	5.6	97	94
TOTAL	1,089	59	5.4	996	950
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	120	5	4.1	115	115

### MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 437, compared with 444 in the previous year. There were 993 institutional confinements, compared with 1,053 in 1967. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 68% to 69.8% in 1968. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 77%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1968, no patients had Gas and Air,

Pethidine .. ..	59
Trilene alone .. ..	121
Trilene and Pethidine	<u>157</u>
TOTAL	337

### Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a decrease in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances remained almost constant.

The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

### Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a decrease. During 1968, 40,313 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 5.4% over the previous year. The attendances, however, clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES  
DURING 1968

District	Total number of children attending	Number of attendances
Cudworth	519	3,724
Darfield	511	3,576
Darton	422	3,525
Staincross	328	3,061
Gawber	90	1,203
Dodworth	291	2,561
Royston	457	5,383
Wombwell	572	7,875
Jump	93	1,346
Worsbrough	508	4,320
Birdwell	192	1,758
Blacker Hill	180	1,981
TOTAL	4,163	40,313



# ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

CLINIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
CUDWORTH	116	72	813	72	199	73
DARFIELD	-	-	-	-	194	158
DARTON	-	-	-	-	209	46
GAWBER	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYSTON	93	60	667	60	130	128
WOMBWELL	-	-	-	-	516	189
WORSBROUGH	-	-	-	-	242	15
TOTALS	209	132	1,480	132	1,490	609

## Health Visiting

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1968. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

### HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1968

	First Visits
Visits to children born in 1968 ..	1,440
Visits to children born in 1967 ..	1,569
Visits to children born in 1963-1966	2,413
<u>TOTAL</u> visits to children under 5 years	5,422
Geriatric other than for domestic help	713
Other visits including Tuberculosis	3,265
TOTAL .. .. .	9,400

## Health Visiting and Home Nursing Attachment Scheme

On the 1st September, 1968, a scheme of attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to general practitioners was introduced along the lines comparable to schemes in other areas. In principle the scheme allows the attached nurse to work with a general practitioner as a "team" in a practice area rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the general practitioners but it is a little early yet to comment on the success or otherwise of the scheme.

## Screening Techniques

During the year 1,397 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction.



Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than **20** cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

### Routine Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme was introduced into the Division in March 1968, to enable the Health Visiting staff to perform simple routine hearing tests on all young babies between the ages of six and nine months. The purpose of the scheme is to detect serious loss of hearing as soon as possible, preferably before speech has been acquired. Appointments are made automatically by the computer and the information provided by the tests is recorded centrally.

### Cervical Cytology

In February of 1968 it was decided to extend the work of the Cervical Cytology Clinic held at 6 Victoria Road. Women attending the clinic now have a more complete medical examination which includes a cervical smear, examination of the breasts, heart, blood pressure, urine and chest. The patient's general practitioner is informed in any case where an abnormality is discovered. Sessions are held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. During the year 803 women attended, compared with 631 women in 1967, and two early cases of cancer of the uterine cervix were detected.

### Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 48,156 visits were made, compared with 46,180 in the previous year. Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners means that it is no longer possible to breakdown work into areas. Analysis of work is still possible in clinical varieties and is shown below:

#### HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1968

Total Number of Cases	.. .. .	1,691
No. of cases who were over 65 years of age	.. .. .	941



## VISITS MADE

Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,129
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,235
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	602
Maternal Complications	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Other cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>20</u>
TOTAL							<u>48,156</u>

## Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

## Health Education

Health education in the Division has carried on quite smoothly throughout the year. Subjects have been varied and health education takes place in clinics, schools and in the homes. All members of the medical and nursing staff contribute in some way or other. Where a formal programme is followed as in schools and relaxation classes, group discussions are playing a larger part. These appear to produce a livelier and long-lasting interest of the subject by the participants.

In some ways, health education can count its successes, e.g., the rise in the number of women seeking the services of the cervical cytology clinic. It can also count its failures in the fact that 43 children from this Division, in the age range 0 - 5 years, were admitted into Barnsley Hospitals suffering from accidental poisoning. Many more were treated in the Casualty Departments. The treatment, in most cases, is usually a stomach wash-out - a shattering experience to a child. The two years and three years group are at greatest risk when as most parents will admit - they "are into everything". Aspirin and other tablets still provide the biggest source of danger with bleach, turpentine and liniments coming next. All children have to undergo unpleasant experiences, but poisoning should not be one of them.



## Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

	<u>No. of Issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	17
pillows	14
pillow-cases	14
sheets	38
Bed Cradles	63
Bed Pans	208
Bed Rests	107
Bedsteads with Poles	24
Bedsteads other	14
Commodes	81
Cushions Dunlopillo	7
Mattresses	54
Pressure Rings	103
Rubber Sheets	234
Walking Aids inc. crutches	138
Wheel Chairs - Adult	67
Junior	-
Adult Cot	1
Fracture Boards	10
Cool Air Humidifiers	-
Electric Suction Pump	1
Hydraulic Hoists	2

The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and re-habilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than was the case in the past.

## Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. No cases required help during 1968.

## Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed a decrease of approximately 6%. I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary

treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

### Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to over 1,000, while the number of hours expended fell by just over 12%. An increased demand for the service is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients.

Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

Category	Number of Cases		TOTAL	Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases		
Over 65 years	790	187	977	139,280
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	61	16	77	13,178
Mentally Disordered	2	-	2	950
Maternity	1	7	8	423
Others	5	9	14	4,903
TOTAL	859	219	1,078	158,734





CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	No. of sess- ions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF OUT PATIENTS
		Pen- sioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners
Cudworth	50	138	1	-	388
Darfield	162	200	7	-	1,080
Darton	135	208	9	-	1,025
Dodworth	98	148	2	-	746
Royston	133	193	6	2	1,056
Wombwell	198	336	12	-	1,536
Worsbrough	249	332	5	-	2,166
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	1,025	1,555	42	2	7,997



TREATMENTS CARRIED CLINIC OR SURGERY		NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pen- sioners	Physically Handicapped	Pen- sioners	Physically Handicapped
4	-	36	2	157	7
33	-	68	9	308	58
8	-	163	2	895	14
8	-	62	3	215	10
1	2	109	3	772	12
34	-	55	2	582	5
28	-	193	11	1,080	49
116	2	686	32	4,009	155

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### A. Mental Sub-Normality

#### Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1968	110	36	106	33	285
No. attending Training Centre	37	17	29	28	111
No. resident in Hostels	2	-	1	-	3
No. working or assisting in the home	61	18	76	-	155
No. refused Training Centres place	10	1	-	5	16

During the year 15 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.

#### Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, the Centre Supervisor, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work and variety of jobs occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January, 1968, and provides facilities to cater for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.



The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

#### B. Psychiatric Service

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

There were 116 admissions to mental hospitals during the year:

##### Classification of Admissions

	No. of Patients
Informal - Section 5	84
Emergency - Section 29	15
Observation - Section 25	13
Treatment - Section 26	4
TOTAL	116

#### C. After-Care

30 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is a fall of 20 cases.









